

14 CV 4312

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ROGER ARTINOFF, Individually And On
Behalf Of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

CHINA CERAMICS CO., LTD., HUANG JIA
DONG, SU PEI ZHI, HEN MAN EDMUND,
DING WEI DONG, PAUL K. KELLY,
CHENG YAN DAVIS, WILLIAM L.
STULGINSKY and SU WEI FENG,

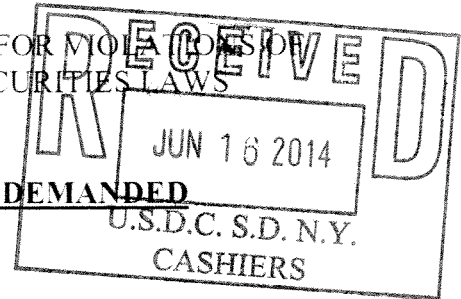
Defendants.

No.

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED



Plaintiff Roger Artinoff ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by his undersigned attorneys, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and his own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff's attorneys, which included a review of the Defendants' public statements, United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a securities class action on behalf of a putative Class consisting of all persons other than Defendants who purchased the common stock of China Ceramics Co., Ltd. ("China Ceramics" or the "Company") between March 30, 2012 and May 1, 2014, inclusive (the "Class Period"), seeking to pursue remedies under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act").

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, (15 U.S.C. §78j (b) and §78t (a)), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder (17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5). This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §1331.

3. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §78aa and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) , as a substantial part of the conduct complained of herein occurred in this District.

4. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United States mails, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities exchange.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Roger Artinoff, as set forth in the accompanying certification, incorporated by reference herein, purchased China Ceramics common stock at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and has been damaged thereby.

6. Defendant China Ceramics is a corporation organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and headquartered in Jinjing, Fujian Province, People's Republic of China ("PRC"). China Ceramics is a leading Chinese manufacturer of ceramic tiles used for exterior siding and for interior flooring and design in residential and commercial buildings. During the Class Period, the Company's stock was traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "CCCL."

7. Defendant Huang Jia Dong (“H.J. Dong”) has been the Chief Executive Officer of the Company since April 4, 2010, and a Director since November 20, 2009.

8. Defendant Su Pei Zhi (“Zhi”) was a Director of the Company from November 20, 2009 until his resignation on April 28, 2014. Zhi was also the Sales Deputy General Manager of the Company.

9. Defendant Hen Man Edmund (“Edmund”) has been the Company’s Chief Financial Officer since November 20, 2009.

10. Defendant Ding Wei Dong (“D.W. Dong”) was a Director of the Company from November 20, 2009 until his resignation on November 1, 2013, and was replaced by Shen Cheng Liang. Defendant D.W. Dong served as a member of the Audit Committee.

11. Defendant Paul K. Kelly (“Kelly”) was a Director of the Company from August 18, 2009, and Non-Executive Chairman of the Company from April 4, 2010, until his resignation on November 27, 2013. He was subsequently replaced by Jianwei Liu. Defendant Kelly served as a member of the Audit Committee.

12. Defendant Cheng Yan Davis (“Davis”) has been a Director of the Company since November 20, 2009, and served as a member of the Audit Committee. On November 27, 2013, Defendant Davis submitted a letter of resignation effective December 31, 2013, but withdrew it on January 7, 2014.

13. Defendant William L. Stulginsky (“Stulginsky”) was a Director of the Company from April 1, 2010 until his resignation on April 27, 2014. Stulginsky served as the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

14. Defendant Su Wei Feng (“Feng”) has been a Director of the Company since April 1, 2010.

15. H.J. Dong, Zhi, Edmund, D.W. Dong, Kelly, Davis, Stulginsky and Feng are collectively referred to as the “Individual Defendants.”

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

16. The Class Period begins on March 30, 2012. On that day, China Ceramics filed with the SEC a Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 (the “2011 20-F”).

17. The 2011 20-F falsely stated that, based on the Defendants H.J. Dong’s and Edmund’s evaluation as the Company’s CEO and CFO, the Company’s internal control over its financial reporting were effective. The 2011 20-F states, in relevant part:

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

18. The 2011 20-F also failed to disclose the risk of writedowns of the Company’s assets.

19. The 2011 20-F was signed by Defendants H.J. Dong and Edmund, and included their certifications, pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”), attesting to the accuracy of the 2011 20-F.

20. On April 24, 2013, China Ceramics filed with the SEC a Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 (the “2012 20-F”).

21. The 2012 20-F falsely stated that, based on the evaluation of management, the Company’s consolidated financial statements were “fairly stated,” despite the identification of a material weakness. The 2012 20-F states in relevant part:

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the

Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2012 due to the material weakness described below.

A material weakness (within the meaning of PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 5) is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal controls over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company's management determined that Company's oversight of complex transactions is not effective. Specifically, the analysis by management of certain transactions and the supporting documentation generated were not sufficiently detailed to fulfill the requirements of IFRS as issued by the IASB. From time to time the Company will encounter non-routine accounting transactions that require a high level of technical accounting expertise. Non-routine accounting transactions will likely increase in frequency as the Company continues to grow and expand its operations.

As of the date of this report, we are undertaking steps to correct the aforementioned material weakness by providing relevant IFRS trainings to the current corporate accounting team, engaging an external consulting company to review our key operational processes and related internal controls for improvement in internal control system, strengthening the information-sharing process between us and our external accounting advisory consultants and implementation of more formal review procedures and documentation standards for the accounting and monitoring of nonroutine and complex transactions.

Notwithstanding this material weakness, management has concluded that the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report are fairly stated in all material respects for each period presented herein.

* * *

22. The 2012 20-F also failed to disclose the risk of writedowns of the Company's assets.
23. The 2012 20-F was signed by Defendants H.J. Dong and Edmund, and included their certifications pursuant to SOX, attesting to the accuracy of the 2012 20-F.
24. On November 1, 2013, Defendant D.W. Dong abruptly resigned as a Director of the Company and a member of the Audit Committee. He was replaced by Mr. Shen Cheng Liang.

25. On November 13, 2013, China Ceramics announced its financial results for third quarter 2013. The Company also revealed a substantial asset write-down of property, plant and equipment, stating in relevant part:

Asset write-down attributable to the disposal of property, plant and equipment was RMB 18.9 million (US\$ 3.1 million) due to the replacement of plant production equipment at the Hengda facility that enables the manufacture of certain ceramic tile products to meet current and expected market demand Net profit was RMB 4.4 million (US\$ 0.7 million).

26. On November 27, 2013, Defendant Kelly suddenly resigned as the non-Executive Chairman of the Board, and was replaced by Mr. Liu Jianwei.

27. Also on November 27, 2013, Defendant Davis unexpectedly submitted a letter of resignation to the Board, effective the end of business on December 31, 2013. On January 7, 2014, Defendant Davis withdrew her resignation.

28. On April 27, 2014, Defendant Stulginsky abruptly resigned as a Director of the Company and Chairman of the Audit Committee. The circumstances surrounding his abrupt departure would be revealed days later.

29. On April 28, 2014, Defendant Zhi resigned as a Director of the Company.

Disclosures at the End of the Class Period

30. On May 1, 2014, NASDAQ announced a halt in trading of the common shares of China Ceramics, stating in relevant part:

The NASDAQ Stock Market® (Nasdaq:NDAQ) announced that trading was halted today in China Ceramics Co., Ltd. (Nasdaq:CCCL) at 9:13:00 Eastern Time for “additional information requested” from the company at a last price of \$1.33. Trading will remain halted until China Ceramics Co., Ltd. has fully satisfied NASDAQ’s request for additional information.

On the same day, the Company filed a notification on Form 12b-25 with the SEC of its inability to timely file its Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013.

31. The following day, China Ceramics announced a delay in the filing of its annual report for the year ended December 31, 2013, and partially disclosed the circumstances surrounding the delay, which included the firing of its auditor, its replacement with a new auditing firm, and the re-auditing of the Company's prior financial statements:

The audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 has not been completed. On April 30, 2014, the Company terminated the engagement of Grant Thornton (Shanghai, PRC) ("GT") as its principal independent registered public accountants. Following the GT termination, the Company engaged Crowe Horwath (HK) CPA Limited ("CHHK") as the Company's principal independent registered public accountant to audit the Company's financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, as well as to perform services related to the auditing of those financial statements. The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors voted to terminate GT's engagement and to engage a new auditing firm on April 27, 2014, and on April 30, 2014 the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors approved the engagement of CHHK. CHHK was formally engaged on May 1, 2014.

32. The Company disclosed that Defendant Stulginsky resigned as an independent director and Chairman of the Audit Committee on April 27, 2014, following the Audit Committee's determination to fire Grant Thornton (Shanghai, PRC) ("Grant Thornton") and hire a new auditing firm, Crowe Horwath (HK) CPA Limited.

33. The Company also disclosed that it was notified by NASDAQ of its non-compliance with NASDAQ's continued listing requirement due to its inability to timely file its Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013,

34. In the same announcement, the Company revealed a substantial write down of assets in the fourth quarter of 2013, stating in relevant part:

During the course of the preparation of its 2013 financial statements, the Company identified certain adjustments in the fourth quarter in connection with a write down of assets resulting from unused capacity at the Company's Hengdali facility. The Company's Hengdali facility utilized capacity capable of producing eight million square meters of ceramic tiles annually in 2013 out of an annual productive capacity of 30 million square meters. The Company's current estimate of the asset write-down for the fourth quarter is approximately \$7.5 million.

On May 9, 2014, the Company filed a Form 6-K with the SEC, which provides further details on its firing of Grant Thornton and the re-auditing of its prior financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. In dismissing Grant Thornton, the Company cited to differences between Grant Thornton and itself in addressing the numerous concerns Grant Thornton raised in connection with its audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013. The Company stated, in relevant part:

The Audit Committee and the Board voted to dismiss GT and to engage a new auditing firm to audit the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013 and to re-audit the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 based on the communications between GT and management and the Audit Committee regarding the concerns, the view of a majority of the members of the Audit Committee that communications between GT and the Company's management and Audit Committee had become impaired, and the fact that the positions adopted by GT had already foreclosed the timely filing of the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F.

* * *

Additional information regarding the concerns raised by GT will be included in subsequent reports on Form 6-K and/or in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2013.

35. China Ceramics further disclosed in the same Form 8-K that prior to NASDAQ's halt in the trading of its securities, the Company previously notified NASDAQ of (i) its inability to timely file its Annual Report on Form 20-F; and (ii) its firing of Grant Thornton as the Company's principal independent registered public accountants on April 30, 2014. To date, trading in the Company's stock remains halted.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

36. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all persons who purchased the China Ceramics common stock during the Class Period and who were damaged thereby. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the officers and directors of the Company at all relevant times, members of

their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns, and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

37. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, China Ceramics common stock was actively traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are at least hundreds of members in the proposed Class. Members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by China Ceramics or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using a form of notice customarily used in securities class actions.

38. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class, as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.

39. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.

40. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- (a) whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
- (b) whether the misstatements and omissions alleged herein were made with scienter;
- (c) whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the business and operations of China Ceramics; and

(d) to what extent the members of the Class have sustained damages, and the proper measure of damages.

41. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to redress individually the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

**APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE:
(FRAUD-ON-THE-MARKET DOCTRINE)**

42. At all relevant times, the market for China Ceramics common stock was an efficient market for the following reasons:

(a) The Company's stock met the requirements for listing, and was listed and actively traded on NASDAQ, a highly efficient and automated market;

(b) China Ceramics regularly communicated with public investors via established market communication mechanisms, including through regular disseminations of press releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services;

(c) Numerous FINRA member firms were active market-makers in China Ceramics stock at all times during the Class Period; and

(d) Unexpected material news about China Ceramics was rapidly reflected and incorporated into the Company's stock price during the Class Period.

43. As a result of the foregoing, the market for China Ceramics common stock promptly digested current information regarding China Ceramics from all publicly available sources and reflected such information in China Ceramics' stock price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers

of China Ceramics common stock during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of China Ceramics common stock at artificially inflated prices, and a presumption of reliance applies.

LOSS CAUSATION

44. Defendants' wrongful conduct, as alleged herein, directly and proximately caused the economic loss suffered by Plaintiff and the Class.

45. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and the Class purchased China Ceramics securities at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby. The price of the Company's securities significantly declined when the misrepresentations made to the market, and/or the information alleged herein to have been concealed from the market, and/or the effects thereof, were revealed, causing investors' losses.

FIRST CLAIM

Violations of Section 10(b) of The Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder Against All Defendants

46. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

47. During the Class Period, Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (1) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; and (2) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase China Ceramics securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, each of the Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

48. Defendants: (a) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business that operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company's securities in an effort to maintain artificially high market prices for China Ceramics securities in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. All Defendants are sued either as primary participants in the wrongful and illegal conduct charged herein or as controlling persons as alleged below.

49. Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal adverse material information about the business, operations and future prospects of China Ceramics as specified herein.

50. These Defendants employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud while in possession of material adverse non-public information, and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of conduct as alleged herein in an effort to assure investors of China Ceramics' value and performance and continued substantial growth, which included the making of, or participation in the making of, untrue statements of material facts and omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made about China Ceramics and its business operations and future prospects in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, as set forth more particularly herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of China Ceramics securities during the Class Period.

51. Each of the Individual Defendants' primary liability, and controlling person liability, arises from the following facts: (1) the Individual Defendants were high-level executives, directors, and/or agents at the Company during the Class Period and members of the Company's management

team or had control thereof; (2) each of these Defendants, by virtue of his or her responsibilities and activities as a senior officer and/or director of the Company, was privy to and participated in the creation, development and reporting of the Company's financial condition; (3) each of these Defendants enjoyed significant personal contact and familiarity with the other Defendants and was advised of and had access to other members of the Company's management team, internal reports and other data and information about the Company's finances, operations, and sales at all relevant times; and (4) each of these Defendants was aware of the Company's dissemination of information to the investing public which they knew or recklessly disregarded was materially false and misleading.

52. Defendants had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions of material facts set forth herein, or acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed to ascertain and to disclose such facts, even though such facts were available to them. Such Defendants' material misrepresentations and/or omissions were done knowingly or recklessly and for the purpose and effect of concealing China Ceramics' operating condition and future business prospects from the investing public and supporting the artificially inflated price of its securities. As demonstrated by Defendants' overstatements and misstatements of the Company's financial condition throughout the Class Period, Defendants, if they did not have actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions alleged, were reckless in failing to obtain such knowledge by deliberately refraining from taking those steps necessary to discover whether those statements were false or misleading.

53. As a result of the dissemination of the materially false and misleading information and failure to disclose material facts, as set forth above, the market price of China Ceramics securities was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the fact that market prices of China Ceramics publicly traded securities were artificially inflated, and relying directly or

indirectly on the false and misleading statements made by Defendants, or upon the integrity of the market in which the common stock trades, and/or on the absence of material adverse information that was known to or recklessly disregarded by Defendants but not disclosed in public statements by Defendants during the Class Period, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class acquired China Ceramics securities during the Class Period at artificially high prices and were or will be damaged thereby.

54. At the time of said misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff and other members of the Class were ignorant of their falsity, and believed them to be true. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and the marketplace known the truth regarding China Ceramics' financial results, which was not disclosed by Defendants, Plaintiff and other members of the Class would not have purchased or otherwise acquired their China Ceramics securities, or, if they had acquired such securities during the Class Period, they would not have done so at the artificially inflated prices that they paid.

55. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

56. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases and sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

SECOND CLAIM
Violations of Section 20(a) of The Exchange Act
Against the Individual Defendants

57. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.

58. The Individual Defendants acted as controlling persons of China Ceramics within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act as alleged herein. By virtue of their high-level positions, agency, ownership and contractual rights, and participation in and/or awareness of the Company's operations and/or intimate knowledge of the false financial statements filed by the Company with the SEC and disseminated to the investing public, the Individual Defendants had the power to influence and control, and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision making of the Company, including the content and dissemination of the various statements that Plaintiff contends are false and misleading. The Individual Defendants were provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Company's reports, press releases, public filings and other statements alleged by Plaintiff to have been misleading prior to and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of the statements or to cause the statements to be corrected.

59. In particular, each of these Defendants had direct and supervisory involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Company and, therefore, is presumed to have had the power to control or influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities violations as alleged herein, and exercised the same.

60. As set forth above, China Ceramics and the Individual Defendants each violated Section 10(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, by their acts and omissions as alleged in this Complaint.

61. By virtue of their positions as controlling persons, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants as follows:


- A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiffs as the Class representatives;
- B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiffs and the Class by reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;
- C. Awarding Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and
- D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: June 16, 2014

GLANCY BINKOW & GOLDBERG LLP



Brian P. Murray (BM9554)

Gregory Linkh (GL0477)

122 E 42nd Street, Suite 2920

New York, New York 10168

Tel: (212) 682-5340

Fax: (212) 884-0988

Email: glinkh@glancylaw.com

-and-

GLANCY BINKOW & GOLDBERG LLP

Lionel Z. Glancy

Michael Goldberg

Robert V. Prongay

1925 Century Park East, Suite 2100

Los Angeles, CA 90067

Tel: (310) 201-9150

Tel: (310) 201-9160

Email: info@glancylaw.com

LAW OFFICES OF HOWARD G. SMITH
Howard G. Smith
3070 Bristol Pike, Suite 112
Bensalem, PA 19020
Telephone: (215) 638-4847
Facsimile: (215) 638-4867

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

SWORN CERTIFICATION OF PLAINTIFF

China Ceramics Co., Ltd., **SECURITIES LITIGATION**

I, Roger Artinoff, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the complaint and authorized its filing.
2. I did not purchase China Ceramics Co., Ltd., the security that is the subject of this action at the direction of plaintiff's counsel or in order to participate in any private action arising under this title.
3. I am willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of a class and will testify at deposition and trial, if necessary.
4. My transactions China Ceramics Co., Ltd., during the class period set forth in the Complaint are as follows:

See Attached Transactions

5. I have not served as a representative party on behalf of a class under this title during the last three years except as stated:
6. I will not accept any payment for serving as a representative party, except to receive my pro rata share of any recovery or as ordered or approved by the court including the award to a representative plaintiff of reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation of the class.

____ Check here if you are a current employee or former employee of the defendant Company.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing are true and correct statements.

Dated: June 13, 2014



(Please Sign Your Name Above)

EXHIBIT

Transactions in China Ceramics Co., Ltd.

Bought 400 shares on August 19, 2013, at \$2.52 per share.